IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 4, ~~line 6~~ line 19 with the following replacement paragraph:

KB 9/22/06

Note that the feedback from differential amplifier 205 is both negative and positive in that differential amplifier 205 receives the voltage from node A at its positive input and the voltage from node B at its negative input. If the voltage at node A is too high with respect to a desired operating voltage, differential amplifier 205 increases its output voltage so that the current through transistors M1 through M3 is reduced, thereby reducing the voltage across resistor $R_2$ to bring the voltage at node A down. Similarly, if the voltage at node B is too low, differential amplifier decreases its output voltage so that the current in transistors M1 through M3 is increased, thereby increasing the voltage across resistor $R_3$ to bring the voltage at node B up. In this fashion, equilibrium is reached such that the voltages of nodes A and B are kept substantially equal.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 11 with the following replacement paragraph:

These two voltages $V_{BE1}$ and $V_{BE2}$ may be used to derive the value of $I_1$ (and hence $I_2$ and $I_3$) as follows. Current $I_1$ must equal the sum of the current through resistance $R_2$, which equals $V_{BE1}/R_2$, and the current through diode $D_1$. Because the diode currents are the same, the current through diode $D_1$ equals the current through variable resistance $R_1$. In turn, the current through variable resistance $R_1$ equals $(V_{BE1} - V_{BE2})/R_1$. Thus, the currents $I_1$, $I_2$, and $I_3$ may be expressed as:

$$I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = (1/R_2) * [V_{BE1} + \Delta V_{BE} * R_2/R_1] \quad \text{Eq. (1)}$$